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other persons sent in by them must be paid for by Assources Candidares for office will be \$10. No name will be inserted unless we are specially authorized by some responsible person.

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CON-

[Puntic.-No. 16.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army, during the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; that is to say; For the pay of the army, one million and ninety-one thousand one hundred and ninety three dollars : For the subsistence of officers, three hundred and forty seven thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars :

For lorage of officers' horses, seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars; For clothing for officers' servants, twenty-six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars:

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, thirty thousand dollars : For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, sev-

en hundred and therry thousand nine hundred and to the following effect, to wit twelve dollars and fifty cents :

nine thousand two hundred dollars:

For the regular supplies furnished by the Quar termaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage

straw, stationery, and printing, two handred and three thousand dollars ; For barracks, quarters, store-houses, embracing

the repairs and enlargement of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, at the several posts; the crection of temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, and of gun houses for the protection of cannon at the forts on the scaboard; and the purchase of the necessary tools and materials for the objects wanted, and of the authorized furniture for the barrack rooms ; rent of quarters for officers; of barracks of troops at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodations; of store-houses for the safe-keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c. and cf grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice, ninety-five thousand dollars :

For the allowance made to officers for the transportation of their baggage, when travelling on duty thout troops, fifty thousand dollars.

For the transportation of troops and supplies, viz . transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops when moving either by land or water, freight and ferriages, purchase or hire of horses, tasies, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the purpose of transportation, or for the use of garrison; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the Pay department; expense of sailing a public transport between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it; the transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia, to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and the points of delivery under contracts, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the western mines to the several arsenals, the sum of one hundred and ninety-five thousand

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judge, advocates, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers, under an act of Congress of the se-cond of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties, expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and beome unfit for service, and the erection of additional

stables, ninety-two thousand dollars. For two months' extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting

service, twenty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-four dellars. For the national armories, three hundred and fixty thousand dollars.

For the amnament of the fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars. For the current expenses of the ordnance service, ninety-eight thousand dollars.

For amenals, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to compiete the arsenais already commenced, and those or the western frontier.

For the manufacture of elevating machines for barbette and casemate carriages, five thousand dol-For the purchase and manufacture for light field artillery, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fif-

-timee dollars. For the purchase of gunpowder and grape shot, therty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

second Auditor, twelve hundred dollars. For arrearages payable through the office

Third Auditor, three thousand doilars.
For taxes on the Passyunk arsenal, near Philadelphia, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven and eighteen hundred and thirty eight, fourteen hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingencies of the army, five thousand dol-For paying the balance due the heirs of William Meldrum, one of the commissioners for surveying

and marking the road from La Plasance Bay to Chicago, two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-five cents. For paying Adam Eckfeldt, for fine gold and othes expenses incurred by him in preparing nine medals ordered by Congress for various distinguished

officers, one thousand and eight dollars and eighty-JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives. RH. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States

and President of the Senate. Approved, April 6th, 1838. M. VAN BUREN.

[Public-No. 17.]

AN ACT directing the transfer of money remain-ing unclaimed by certain pensioners, and authorizing the payment of the same at the Treasury of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all money which has been, or may hereafter be, transmitted to the agents for paying pensions, which may have remained, or may hereafter remain, in the hands of said agents unclaimed by any pensioner or pensioners for the term of eight months after the same may have or may become due and payable, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States; and that all pensions unclaimed as aforesaid, shall be thereafter payable only at the Treasury of the United States, and

out of any money pot otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the transfer directed by the first section of this act shall be made by the draft of the Commissioner of Pensions upon the agents for paying pensions, and in favor of the Trensurer of the United States; and that the form of said draft shall be prescribed by

the Secretary of War. APPROVED, April 6th, 1838.

[Puntic-No. 18.] AN ACT to amend the act for quieting professions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers, within the District of Columbia, passed the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clerks of the circuit courts, of the District of Columbia, and their deputies, in their respective counties, shall be, and are hereby authorized and required to admit to record any conveyance whereby a right, title, or interest, in real estate is conveyed, or purports to be, lying within the limits of their respective counties, upon the certificate under seal of any two justices of the peace of any State or Territory of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, annexed to such deed, and

F and G H, &c. parties, to a certain deed, bearing date on the day of and hereto annexed, personally appeared before us in our county [or corporation, &c.] aforesaid, the said E F for E F and G H, &c.] being personally well known to us, as [or proved by the oaths of credible witnesses before us to be] the person [or persons] who executed the said deed, and acknowledged the same to be his. [her, or their] act and deed. Given under our hands and scals this --- day of ---

C D. [SEAL.] Provided, That, when such acknowledgement shall be taken before any justices of the peace beyoud the limits of the District of Columbia, there shall accompany such certificate of acknowledgement a certificate of the clerk or other public officer having official cognizance of the fact, under his official seal, that such persons were, at the date of their said certificate, in fact, justices as they purport to

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That every conveyance, covenant, agreement and other deed, (except deeds of trust and mortgages) which shall be acknowledged or proved, and certified, according to law, and delivered to the clerk of the proper court, to be recorded within six months after the scaling and delivery thereof, shall take effect and be valid as to all persons from the time of such acknowledgement or proof; but all deeds of trust and mortgages whensoever they shall be delivered to the clerk of the proper court to be recorded, and all other conveyances, covenants, agreements, and deeds, which shall not be acknowledged, proved, or certified, and delivered to the clerk of the proper court to be re-corded within six months after the scaling and delivering thereof, shall take effect and be valid, as to all subsequent purchasers for valuable consideration, without notice, and as to all creditors, from the time when such deed of trust or mortgage, or such other conveyance, covenant, agreement, or deed, shall have been so acknowledged, proved, or certified, and delivered to the clerk of the proper court to be recorded, and from that time only; Provided, however, That if two or more deeds containing the same property, after having been so acknowledged, or proved and certified, be delivered to the clerk to be recorded on the same day, that which shall have been first sealed and delivered shall have preference

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every title-bond, or other written contract in relation to land, may be proved, acknowledged, certified, and recorded, in the same manner as deeds for the conveyance of land; and such proof or acknowledgement, and certificate, and the delivery of such bond or contract to the clerk of the proper court, to be recorded, shall be taken and held to be notice of all subsequent purchasers of the existence of such bond

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, if any feme covert shall be a party executing such deed, and shall only be relinquishing her right of dower in such estate or interest, or when a husband and his wife shall have sealed and delivered a writing purporting to be a conveyance of any estate or interest, and such feme covert shall appear before any two justices of the peace of any State or Territory of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, and, being by them examined privily and apart from her husband, and having the deed fully explained to her, shall acknowledge the same to be her act and deed, and shall declare that she had willingly signed, sealed, and delivered the same, and that she wished not to retract it; and such privy examination, acknowledgment, and declaration, shall be certified by such justices under their hands and seals, by a certificate annexed to such writing, and to the

following effect; that is to say: We, A B and C D, justices of the peace in the county [or corporation &c.] aforesaid, in the State would be greatly impeded.

The population would be greatly impeded.

The Farmer.—With no inheritance but health, no riches but industry.

For arrearages payable through the office of the ing well known to us as for proved by the oaths of credible witnesses before us to be] the person who executed the said deed, and being by us examined, privily and apart from her husband, and having the eed aforesaid fully explained to her, she, the said EF, acknowledged the same to be her act and deed, and declared that she had willingly signed, scaled, and delivered the same, and that she wished not to retract it. Given under our hands and seals this - day of ----

A B. [SEAL.] And such certificate shall be offered for record to the clerk of the circuit court of the District of Columbin, in that county in which such deed ought to be recorded. It shall be the duty of such clerk to record the same accordingly; and when the privy examination, acknowledgment and declaration of a married woman, shall have been so taken and ccttified, and delivered to the clerk to be recorded pursuant to the directions of this act, such deed shall be as effectual in law to pass her right, title, and interest, as if she had been an unmarried woman: Prorided, however, That no covenant or warranty contained in such deed herenfler executed shall in any manner operate upon any feme covert, or her heirs. jurther than to convey effectually from such feme covert and her heirs, her right of dower or other in-terest in real estate which she may have at the date of such deed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all deeds heretofore recorded within the District of Coorabia, and in the county wherein any lands, terrements and heriditaments are situated, which are conveyed in or by said deeds, on an acknowledgement before any two justices of the peace for said District, shall be good and effectual for the purpose purposes therein mentioned, and valid as to all bsequent purchasers, and all creditors, from the passage of this act, Provided, said deeds were made good faith, and without an interest to commit a raud upon creditors or bona fide subsequent pur-

Approved, April 20th, 1838.

(Public,-No. 19.) AN ACT for the benefit of the Levy Court of Cal vert county, in the State of Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre entatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, to any me duly authorized by the levy court of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, in full satisfaction for the destruction of the court-house of said county by the enemy during the late war with Great Britain, while same was in the military occupancy of the United States, and in consequence thereof destroy-

Approved, April 20th, 1838.

[Public.-No. 20.] AN ACT making an appropriation for the removal of the great raft of Red river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of seventy thousand lollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the complete remova! of the great raft in Red river, in the State of Louisiana and Arkansas. Approved, April 20th, 1838.

en hundred and there the control of the sum of the country for country for Corporation, &c.] to wit:

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equippage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, four hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and minety nine dollars:

Sudaess.—Beere is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreats of the social circle, in the calm and silent retreats of solitude. Its powers are alike supreme over the solitude. Its powers are alike supreme over the weak and the iron hearted. At one time it is caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. Again, a sound will come booning across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death-knell, overshadowing all the bright bopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although causing a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning bright-

> PRINTERS .- The veteran printer Benjamin By the soft green light in the woody glade. Russell, related the following anecdote at a meeting of the Mechanics' Library Association, in Boston. It is interesting. Indeed everything By the dewy gleam, by the very breath is interesting with which the name of FRANK-LIN is associated.

In 1775 (said he) I was driven from Boston, Holy and precious-oh! guard it well! by the revolutionary war, to Worcester. I there By the sleepy ripple of the stream, went into the printing office of Isaiah Thomas. I recollect one day BENJAMIN FRANKLIN came By the shiver of the ivy leaves into our office. That distinguished man could To the wind of morn at thy casement caves; pass a tavern or a house of amusement without By the bees' deep murmur in the limes, going in, but it was hard to pass a printing office By every sound of the native shade, and not make it a short visit. So he came into Stronger and dearer the spell is made. our office. We all knew his countenance. Pre- By the gathering round the winter hearth, sently he called all the boys around him and talked to us. He said he was proud to have been a By the fairy tale or the legend old printer. It was more honor than to be a states. In that ring of happy faces told; man, or an ambassador, or a ruler of men .- By the quiet hours when hearts unite Why? Because printing was so useful an art. And, he said, whatever is useful is honorable. I. (continued Mr Russell,) was the youngest boy in the office, so he noticed me particularly, and the following dialogue ensued between us. "What is your name?" "Benjamin." "That's my name. Where were you born?" " In Boston." "That's where I was born. Whom did you go to school to!" "To Mr. - " "So did I,

After this colloquy the Doctor again addressed the boys, and ever after this. I loved my trade more. I respected myself. I felt that I was do-

" My dear sir," said an election acquaintance. accosting a sturdy wag the other day, "I'm very glad to see you." "You needn't be-I've voted."

Reciprocating Favors .- The christians in the Sandwich Islands have established a monthly concert to pray for the American heathen!

ODDS AND ENDS .- A good story is related of President Humphrey, of Amherst College. One. morning, before recitation, some of the students fastened a live goose in the President's chair. When the President entered the room and discovered the new occupant of his seat, he turned on his heel, coolly observing, "Gentlemen, I percoive you have a competent instructor, and, I will therefore leave you to your studies."

A Debateable Point .- The Richmond Enquirer proposes a question which we would commend to the attention of the legion of Debating Clubs. It is this-"Is John Q. Adams mad?

A Hard Law.-The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree " that no person male or female, shall be married, who cannot read, write, cipher, make out and cast up a common account." us, such a law would never do. The population

and hereunto no riches but industry, and no ambition but virtue, annexed, personally appeared before us in our country [or corporation, & s.] aforestid, the said E. F. be-kings.

BELIGIOS. The mariner, when tempest driven

Upon a dark and stormy sea, Lifts up his troubled eye to heaven, In hope that there some guide may be.

And if perchance, some trembling star Shines solily through the gloom of night, He hails its radiance from afar-Blessing its mild celestial light.

Thus when o'er life's tumultuous surge.
We aimagle on through gloom and care,
While storus of grief and anguish urge Our troubled spirits to despair, Oh then, in that benighted hour,

Shaning with mild, benignish power, To light our weary souls to Heaven. RELIGIOS !- 'tis the holy beam

One guide bath God in mercy given,

That dissipates each cloud of gloom, Brightens and cheers life's troubled dream, And sheds a halo round the tomb.

MY HEART'S IN OLD IRELAND. Texe-The Vale of Arnea. We back on the billow dashed gloriously on, And glad were the notes of the sailor boy's mongs; Yet sad was my bosom, and burning with woe-for my heart's in Old Ireland wherever I go.

Oh! my heart's in Old Ireland wherever I go. More than the flowers all Italy yields, Are the red-breasted daisies that spangle thy fields The shamrock, the hawthorn, the white blossomer

or my heart's in Old Ireland wherever I go. On! my heart's, &c.

The shores they look lively-yet cheerless and vain, Bison the illies of France, and the coves of Spain. When I thought on the fields where the wild chooses

For my heart's in Old Ireland wherever I go. Oh! my heart's, &c.

The liflies and roses abandon the plain, Though the summer's gone by, still the shamrock remains; Like a friend in misfortune it blooms o'er the snow My heart's in Old Ireland wherever I go,

Oh! my heart's, &c. I sigh and I vow if ere I get home, No more from my dear little cottage to roam; The harp shall resound and the gobiet shall flow-For my heart's in Old Ireland wherever I go. Oh! my heart's, &c.

> THE BLIND BOY. The day was bright and beautiful The boys to play had gone— Save one who sat beside the door, Dejected and alone.
>
> And as the tone of merry sport, Came faintly to his ear, He sighed, and from his swelling lids He brushed the falling tear.

His little heart was rent with pain-

He could not join the play; He could not run about the fields, And by the brook side stray ; The rolling hoop, the bounding ball, The kite borne by the wind-The acorn hunt were nought to him-For he, alas! was blind! He could not see the setting sun,

And watch the glowing skies-The beauty of the moon and stars Fell not upon his eyes. The rainbow, when it span Was lost upon his sight-And waving woods, and sparkling streams, Por all to him was night These truths came fresh open his mind While sitting thus apart : No wender that the tear drop an,

And heavy was his heart. Ah! little did the youthful throng, Whose hearts were full of joy. Reflect upon the lonely state Of that poor orphan boy!

THE SPELLS OF HOME. On the banks of moss where thy childhood play's By the waving tree thro' which the eye, Of the primrose tuits in the grass beneath, Upon thy heart there is laid a spell— By the music of the Sabbath-chimes; When twilight called unto household mirth; In the parting prayer, and the kind "Good night By the smiling eye and the loving tone, Over thy life has the spell been thrown. And bless that gift !- it hath gentle might, A guardian power and a guiding light It hath led the freeman forth to stand In the mountain-battles of his land; It hath brought the wanderer o'er the seas, To die on the hills of his own fresh breeze; And back to the gates of his father's hall,

It hath won the weeping prodigal. Yes! when thy heart in its pride would stray, From the loves of its guileless youth away, When the sullying breath of the world would come O'er the flowers it brought from its childhood's home; Think thou again of the woody glade, And the sound by the rustling ivy made, Think of the tree at the parent's door, And the kindly spell shall have power once more

The most trilling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.

There is no fooling with life, when it is once turned beyond ferty; the seeking of a fortune then is but a desperate after game; it is a hundred to one if a man fling two sixes, and recover all, especially f his hand be no luckier then mine.

The man who will live above his present circumstances, is in great danger of living in a little time much beneath them, or as the Italian proverb says, "The man who lives by hope will die by hunger." He that would make a real progress in knowledge must dedicate his age as well as his youth, the latter growth as well as the first fruits, at the altar of truth. The difference between a rich man and a poor

the latter when he can get it. Lampoons and satires, that are written with wit and spirit, are like poisoned darts, which not only inflict a wound, but make it incurable.

man is this: the former eats when he pleases, and

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good rupany and reflection, must finish him. The weak may be joked about any thing but their

[From the United States Democratic Review.] AMOS KENDALL.

Our artist has been exceedingly hoppy in his part of our present political portrait. The etching on the opposite page will exhibit to those who do not know the Postmaster General, a representation as faithful as it is spirited of his contour and appearance. Mr. Kendall's present position is one of the proudest ever won by the mere force of personal character and talent, working out a uniform political principle, and deriving not the smallest aid from adventitious circumstances of any description. And we feel that we can do the country no more essential service, than to place before its youth the salutary example and stimulus of Mr. Kendall's striking history. As a lesson at once impressive and instructive, and as the most effectual means of opening the eyes of Mr. Kendall's political enemies, to the great wrong and injustice which their blind hos'ility had been led to perpetrate, in defaming with perpetual insult and untroth the person and character of a man whose whole history and life present a living refutation of aspersion.

Mr. Kendall was born August 16th 1789, in Dunstable, Massachusetts, of the plain and hardy yeomanry of that secluded district, being the sixth of twelve children, three of whom were daughters. Dunstable is a township of farmers. giving about a hundred and twenty votes; and the character of its population may be estimated from the fact that they have never had a lawyer residing among them. Doctors, too, have often made the experiment of its healthy air and simple habits, but were soon starved out, and left it in despair of ever getting a patient. Until recently they have had no merchant, and scarcely ever a pauper, but, true to the instincts of New England, they have generally managed to support their preacher. The place is remarkable for longevity. Mr. Kendall's father is now living at the age of eighty-five, his mother having died about six years ago at the age of seventy-six, on the spot where his grandfather and grandmother had 'settled down' at their marriage, and where, after climbing life's hill together, they lay dewn peacefully at the foot of its gentle descent, in the full ripeness of honorable old age-having numbered, the former eighty-four, and the latter eighty-five years. Many of the old residents of the vicinity have lived to a like age, and several have exceeded ninety. To the hereditary strength of constitution, naturally to be derived from such a stock, is doubtless to be attributed Mr. Kendall's ability to endure, in his depressed state of health, the extreme, unrelaxing severity of his present official labors. His parents were from early life professors of religion, and none were ever more true in their uniform way of life, to their profession. Such was the neighborhood, and such the home influences, in the midst of which the early years of the subject of the present sketch, were passed.

Mr. Kendall was, as matter of course, raised to labor on his father's farm. His opportunities for education in early boyhood, were the same as those of other farmer's boys in that region, consisting altogether of the country free schools Before he was old enough to render his labor valuable on the farm, he went to a 'woman school' each summer for about two months, and to man school in the winter for about the same length of time. But after attaining the age of eight or ten years, he could no longer be spared at all in the summer; and soon afterwards, his elder brothers leaving home, he was not able to enjoy the advantage of even this rudimental schooling, for several seasons, for more than from four to six weeks in the winter. It may well, however, be questioned whether this neglected and piecemeal mode of picking up an education so common among the hardy and hearted yeamanry of our country, is not far preferable, in its ultimate influence on the formation of character, to the hot-bed system so much in practice in our cities, of which the effect is too often, not only injurious in a physical point of view, but enervating to the mind by too precocious develope ment, so as to plant early and deeply the seeds of mental and moral disease the evil effects of which remain perceptible through life. He from the earliest age evinced an earnest thirst after information, and remarkable facility in its acquisition; and his case seems to deserve to be cited among the many already on record as examples, to the young and unfortunate in circumstances, of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. He was fond of school, obedient to his teachers, and assidious in his studies, and at home devoured eagerly every thing of interest that he could get within his reach, and in his way. There was a small library in the township, all the works in which having reference to geography, history, science and general literature, he read through before he was fifteen years old. In the summer his father allowed his boys a rest of about two hours in the middle of the day. This intermission of labor, as also the long winter evenings, he applied to reading.

His taste for books and his rapid progress attracted attention and remark, which made his father desirous of giving him a more liberal educafamily. He, however, offered his son his timea parental favor not alight in importance and valthought proper to make the effort. The offer winter he retired home and attended the free The next winter, being then sixteen years old, he taught a free school in North Reading Massachusetts, three months, for which he received his money thus acquired he went to Groton Accademy, Massachusetts, the next season, in August, 1807, entered the Freshman class at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, being examined and admitted by one of the professors who passed through Groton. But he was obliged to spend each, one in Dunstable, New Hampshire, and the other in his native town. With the money thus acquired he went on in the spring and re-entered the class, having taken care to keep up with them | circulation, of ingratitude to Mr. Clay, in a subin his studies while absent. The next Fall, and the next, he was obliged to spend at home in like early assistance and dependence upon his favor, manner, and again earn by school teaching, at six- the reader may judge for himself from this simteen dollars a month, the means of living at Col- ple narrative of facts. Mr. Kendall never relege the next Summer. His Semor fall term | seived any aid or favor from Mr. Clay, whom he was the only one, a part of which he spent at never saw till a year after the completion of his

College; but an absence of four months m school teaching at twenty-five dollars per month, that Winter, forfeited his connections, and required him to enter again the next Spring. Thus did he enter College five times in the four years, and went through eight examinations, one each year to enter the class, and another to re-enter it after having forfeited his connections by absence, presenting a remarkable instance of perseverance and zeal in the pursuits of education.

This class consisted of about sixty young men, many of whom were distinguished for talents. In the Sophomore year he received the fourth honor, notwithstanding his absence half the time. The honors for the Junior year were conferred by a vote of the class, who assigned to him the first, it is believed unanimously. On graduating he received the first honor from the authorities of

be College.

In his Sophomore year, Mr. Kendall was exceedingly unpopular with his fellow students. With a few other resolute young men, he set his face against the practice of treating and drunken revelry when appointments were given out, and on quarter days. A tremendous excitement grew out of the attempt to suppress this practice, and the number who dare to persevere was only about sixteen, out of about one hundred and fifty students. Their names were written on the walls with opprobrious epithets, their doors were broken open in the night, their windows were fired into, themselves insulted and shunned, and all malicious arts of persecution practised, which will be familiar to the recollection of most of our readers, who have passed through college. In short, college is but the world in miniature, and those who undertake the reform of our pleasant vices are exposed to about the same fate in the one as in the other. The incident is worth mentioning only from the analogy which it presents, on a smaller scale, to Mr. Kendall's subsequent career, and the influence which it may be presumed to have had on the formation of his character. Among this proscribed band, he was, perhaps the most conspicuous. His name with all sorts of appendages covered the college walls . and on one occasion a billet of wood was thrown at him from an upperwindow, which, if it had not missed its aim, might have saved the later enemies of his manhood many bad feelings and worse acts and language. He appeared, however, to take no notice of all these things, firmly pursuing the course on which he had determined, as the right. without uttering a complaint, or even attempting to discover the individual authors of these injuries. That course was completely triumphant, and in less than two years many of his persecutors were among his best friends, and the forcmost to do him justice and honor.

Other occusions of a similar character occurred in that little word, the College, which gave him, though late from the plough, a tolerably securate idea of the materials of which the great

world of mankind is formed. Having finished his collegiate education, at the age of twenty-two, Mr. K. was about to resort to school-keeping, to obtain the means of studying a profession. His purpose was made known to Wm. M. Richardson, Esq., now the able and most estimable Chief Justice of New Hampshire, then living in Groton, Massachusetts, who life, and offered him the use of his office and books, together with his instruction, and even compense, if he chose immediately to enter upon the study of the law. So generous and advantaneous an offer could not be refused; and in the Fall of 1811, Mr. K. commenced the study of

law with Mr. Richardson. In 1812, the second war with Great Britain commenced, and the business of the overstocked profession was so thoroughly depressed, as to leave a young lawyer in New England, without money, family, or friends, to aid him, almost without hope of support. In 1813, therefore, Mr. Kendull determined to seek his fortune its the south or west. In February, 1814, he bade adjeu to the land of his nativity, and came to the city of Washington, where his friend Mr. Rielfardson then represented Middlesex district in Congress. Here he spent a week, making inquiries and determined to go to Kentucky. velling in the stage to Patishorgh, he found himself in company with Governor Cass, with whom he was recently associated in the cabinet. The only letter he had for Pittsburgh, was to the Hon-William Wilkins, whom he met again at Washington, in 1829, as a Senator. At Pittsburgh he fell in with the Hon. W. T. Barry, late Postmaster General, and descended the river with han in the same boat to Maysville, Kentucky, little dreaming that he was destined to be his successor in the office of the Postmaster General. Thence he went down the river as far as Cincinnatu, and after spending a few days there, travelled on foet to Lexington, Kentucky, there being at that time not a stage running in the Western country beyond Pittsburgh.

A few days after his arrival in Lexington, accident made him acquainted with Mrs. Clay, the lady of the Hon. Henry Clay, then absent in Eution : but he had not the means without straiten- rope, who offered him his board, the use of Mr. ing severely the circumstances of the rest of the Clay's library, a salary of three hundred dollars, with the prospect of Mr. Clay's powerful assistance in his profession on his return, if he would ue-with all the aid he could justly give, if he take charge of the education of her children for one year. The effer was thought to be a most was accepted, and in the fall of 1860 he spent favorable one, and was gladly accepted by one about eleven weeks at New Ipswich Academy, young and talented adventurer. The year exboarding with a brother and paying for his board | pired, and the time of Mr. Clay's return, was enby manual labor night and morning. In the tirely uncertain. Mr. K. was now over twentyfive years of age; had obtained a license to school. The next summer he spent at New practice law; and the' pressed by Mrs. C. to Ipswich Academy, paying for his board as before. remain in her family, felt that it would be too great a sacrifice to delay the commencement of business another year for the uncertain aid which Mr. Clay might have it in his power to afford, board and thirteen dollars a month, and with the He accordingly left Mr. Clay's and settled in Georgetown, Kentucky, in the spring of 1815. Visiting Lexington on business, in the summer of 1815, he was seized with a bihous fever at a boarding house, and, while getting well; spent two or three weeks at Mr. Clay's, that gentleman not having yet returned home; where Mrs. the Fall term at home for want of means, and in | Clay treated him with the utmost attention, for the winter taught two schools about six weeks which kindness he has always since expressed a most greatful recollection.

What degree of truth there is in the common stories, to which party rancor has given birth and